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to the North. Instead, by the general Austrian tariff of 1784, he finally incorporated Galicia into the same uniform tariff system which was adopted for most of the Austrian state. He turned his eye also for the first time to the possibilities of Trieste, which had so long been neglected by Austrian statesmen owing to their obsession for trade with the North, and tried to develop Galician trade by way of the Adriatic. At the same time he sought to build up industries in Galicia itself by introducing artisans from without. But by emancipating the peasantry he further weakened the feudal Polish landlords who were already suffering because they could no longer export their grain and hides and other produce freely down the Vistula. This fostering of industrial and commercial, rather than agrarian, interests, and this unifying, centralizing economic policy in the place of local feudal interests, Grossmann, like Schmoller, believes to have been in accordance with inevitable historical evolution, and therefore wise and justifiable on Joseph's part. At any rate, the population of Galicia increased enormously during the reform measures from 2,580,000 in 1776 to 3,388,000 in 1790.

Though he has overstated his case at points, the author, by his detailed analysis of this section of Austrian commercial policy, has made a valuable contribution to the general subject of mercantilism. His full bibliography (pp. 498-510) contains convenient references to valuable works in Polish as well as in German which deal with Austrian trade in the second half of the eighteenth century.

SIDNEY B. FAY.

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The purpose of this non-scientific book is to portray alluringly the achievements of the United Fruit Company and to refute charges of monopoly.

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- A. L. B.
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Contains over 1560 entries of books, pamphlets, newspapers, broadsides, and fly-sheets printed in the colony and state during the eighteenth century.

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

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